

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Harris Elected President Pro Tem of the Senate.

SUCCEEDING SENATOR MANDERSON.

A Question Arises Concerning the President's Power to Appoint Senators on Commissions--A Congressional Delegation Learns Mr. Bissell's Ideas About the Way Fourth-Class Postmasters Should Be Appointed--He Denies Some Newspaper Stories--Gossip About the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.--A provision in the last legislative appropriation bill required the appointment by the speaker of the house and the presiding officer of the senate of the Fifty-second Congress of three representatives and three senators of the Fifty-third Congress as a commission to inquire into the workings of the several executive departments of the government.

Mr. Cullum, who was one of the senators so appointed, applied to the senate to-day to be relieved of his duties on the commission; but it was developed, in the course of a discussion, that the law did not provide the means of filling any vacancy that might occur. The subject gave to Mr. Harris an opportunity for challenging the constitutionality of recent appointments by the President of the United States of senators as delegates to the Brussels monetary conference, and in other civil capacities; and he thought the question of sufficiently grave importance to have it referred (with Mr. Cullum's resignation) to the committee on privileges and elections. Finally, in view of the difficulties in the case, Mr. Cullum withdrew his request and Mr. Harris's motion fell with it.

Mr. Mander son resigned his position as president pro tempore of the senate, and Mr. Harris was elected in his place.

Mr. Mander son said that there had come to him two years ago the distinguished honor of being elected president pro tempore of the senate. No suitable opportunity had seemed to present itself hitherto to express his recognition of that distinction, he now desired to express his deep sense of honor and his heartfelt thanks to his political associates by whom that distinction had been proposed. He also thanked very heartily those of opposing politics who had made no opposition against the Republican election. He had come to the place, therefore, by the unanimous vote of the senate. He thanked all for the distinction conferred and for the forbearance which had permitted him, while occupying the chair, to discharge its duties with, he hoped, some satisfaction to the senate. Recognizing a change of conditions he now tendered his resignation of the office of president pro tem.

The resignation was, on motion of Mr. Sherman, accepted.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Gorman, proceeded to the election of a president pro tem.

Mr. Cockrell offered resolutions declaring Senator Harris, of Tennessee, president pro tem of the senate, to hold office during the pleasure of the senate.

The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Harris, escorted by Mr. Mander son, took and signed the oath of office at the clerk's desk.

The Vice President having left the chair temporarily, Mr. Harris expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said:

"Senators, I am profoundly grateful for the honor you have done me in this election, and it shall be my earnest object and purpose to deserve the kindness and confidence which has been conferred on me. My thanks, senators, my thanks."

Mr. Voorhees spoke on the resolution offered at the close of the last session by Mr. Gorman and agreed to unanimously, thanking Mr. Mander son for the able, courteous and most satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of president pro tem of the senate.

There the matter might rest, but it had been suggested that in taking leave of Mr. Mander son in his official capacity he (Mr. Voorhees) might express for the Democratic side of the chamber their thanks anew and their best wishes for him in every relation of life hereafter. The relations just sounded were (Mr. Voorhees added) most delightful. On motion of Mr. McPherson a resolution was adopted directing the secretary of the senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that Senator Harris had been elected president pro tem of the senate in place of Senator Mander son, resigned.

CONCERNING POSTMASTERS.

Postmaster General Bissell Gives an Evasive Reply to Inquiries by Anxious Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.--Five members of the Missouri delegation in Congress, headed by Representative Bland, called at the postoffice department to-day and had a conference with Postmaster General Bissell. The delegation desired some expression from General Bissell as to what weight would be given to the recommendations of members of Congress in the appointment of postmasters. It had been repeatedly stated in the newspapers, it was said, that Congressional influence was to go for nothing, and it had come to be the general belief throughout the country that the recommendation and influence of a member of Congress was of no particular value to an applicant. It was an embarrassing position for a member to be placed in and it was hoped that the postmaster general would give them a definite answer on these points.

Mr. Bissell listened attentively to all that was said, but declined to decide questions of this character until an actual case involving the points under discussion was presented. He did not think that he could justly be held responsible for what had been published in the newspapers and he called attention to the fact that thus far not a single postmaster had been appointed who had not the indorsement of the member of Congress. That ought to be taken as conclusive evidence that newspapers sometimes makes mistakes, and

that it was by no means his intention to ignore members of Congress. He thought, however, that the question of candidates should, in a measure at least, be decided by the people of the locality. They were more interested than any one else, and undoubtedly their wishes should be consulted and given very great weight. What he most desired was that he should have the benefit of the advice of the people as well as that of their representatives in Congress. No one would in any sense be ignored, and it was folly to suppose that the assistance, advice and recommendations of men of such high character as were the representatives of the people in Congress were not earnestly desired. His great aim was to give the people of this country the best possible postal service in every branch. Mr. Bissell said he had understood that the statement had been published that no women were to be appointed to postmasterships, and that newspaper men were also to be discriminated against. Neither of these stories was true and he regretted their publication. He bade the delegation good day and hoped they would come and see him whenever they had anything to say in regard to the appointments in his department.

YESTERDAY'S APPOINTMENTS.

A Number of Post Offices Filled--The First West Virginia Postoffice Change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.--The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Interior--John S. Seymour, of Connecticut, to be commissioner of patents; Silas W. Lamoreaux, of Wisconsin, to be commissioner of the general land office; William H. Sims, of Mississippi, to be first assistant secretary of the interior; Edward A. Bowers, of Washington, D. C., to be assistant commissioner of the general land office; Henry C. Bell, to be second deputy commissioner of pensions.

Justice--Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, to be United States circuit judge for the Sixth judicial circuit.

State--Max Judd, of Missouri, to be consul general of the United States at Vienna.

Among the postmasters were Frank D. Hoy, at Point Pleasant, W. Va., and N. A. Hanna, at Cadiz, O.

Horton H. Lurton, nominated to be judge of the Sixth judicial circuit, is the present chief justice of the supreme court of Tennessee. It was for this place that President Harrison nominated Benjamin Hanchell, of Michigan, which failed for lack of time in the senate to act upon it. He is a man of about forty-five years of age and a native of Tennessee. For several years he was chancellor of his district and was then elected to the supreme bench.

Max Judd, of Missouri, nominated to be consul general at Vienna, is a native of Austria, but came to this country with his parents when a child. He has resided in St. Louis for the past twenty-five years. His appointment is the result of the almost universal of the people of that city and is looked upon by the Missouri delegation as a compliment not only to the Hebrew race, which Mr. Judd represents, but to the people of his state. He is a man of wealth, fine education and good address and his friends say he will be a credit to the country and his party in the new post he is called upon to fill.

Henry C. Bell, appointed a second deputy commissioner of pensions, has been for the last eight years or more a clerk in the pension office, and has risen by merit to the position of responsibility. He is a native of Illinois, and on the last roster of the department he is carried as a third-class clerk at \$1,600.

S. M. Lamoreaux, nominated to be commissioner of the general land office, is a warm personal friend of General Vilas, and received the unqualified endorsement of that gentleman for the place to which he has been appointed. Mr. Lamoreaux is a native of New York, but went to Wisconsin before the war, and at the breaking out of that struggle he joined the army and served as a captain. He has served his state as senator and district attorney, but for the last fourteen years has been the county judge of court, having civil jurisdiction.

SPRINGER DENIES

That the President Told Him There Would Be An Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.--Mr. Springer, chairman of the ways and means committee, to-day emphatically denied the story sent out from this city last night to the effect that Mr. Cleveland had settled the question whether or not there was to be an extra session, by announcing to him (Mr. Springer) that he would call Congress together not later than the first of September. "I gave out no such statement," said Mr. Springer. "As a matter of fact I have not talked about an extra session, to Mr. Cleveland since he came to Washington, nor has he said a word to me at any time regarding what he thought should be done. I was asked what I thought about the probability of an extra session by some of the correspondents and replied that I believed we would have one not earlier than the middle of September. That was my impression simply, but not based on anything the President had told me."

Representative Holman, of Indiana, who called at the white house to-day, is authority for the statement that there will not be an extra session of Congress unless some condition not now existing and unforeseen arises.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Law Will Be Vigorously Enforced by the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.--Secretary Carlisle has replied to certain inquiries as to whether he will enforce the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act as follows:

1. As the act of May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," has not been repealed it will be enforced so far as lies within the power of this department.

2. Section 14 of the act approved May 6, 1882, entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," provides that "hereafter that no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship and all laws conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

This provision of law is in full force and the naturalization of Chinese is therefore illegal.

3. Chinese merchants established in business in the United States who may depart therefrom with the intention of

returning thereto, would be permitted to land on submission to the collector of customs at the port of first arrival of evidence sufficient to satisfy him of their identity as such returning merchants. Chinese persons not of the exempt class, for instance, laundries residing in the United States, and who may depart therefrom will not be permitted to return.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

A Call for Them to Celebrate Thomas Jefferson's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.--The National Association of Democratic clubs has issued a notice recommending a simultaneous celebration on the 13th of April next of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The address says in part:

"The time is peculiarly appropriate for a general renewal of our devotion to the principles of Jefferson. For the first time since the civil war the Democratic party is about to return to power in all political branches of the general government. We have professed the purity, simplicity and frugality of Jefferson and his Democratic associates. Let us, the Democratic people, see, as best we may, that these professions are redeemed by our public servants. The Republican party by its excesses invited the most sweeping condemnation ever visited upon any party in America. It has been displaced and the Democratic party restored, because the people at large desire the pure, just and constitutional government which Jefferson and his disciples gave them and which we have promised them."

Want a Non-Union Public Printer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.--A committee of non-union employing printers of this city, headed by Edward Clark, called on Mr. Cleveland and presented a petition signed by non-union printers of Washington, asking him to recognize non-union men in his selection of the public printer, and protesting against the effort made by a delegation of union printers, headed by Congressman Ames J. Cummings, to induce Mr. Cleveland not to appoint C. W. Edwards, of Delaware, to the office on the ground that he is not a union man.

Another Fake.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.--The statement published this morning that J. Pierpont Morgan from New York to-day is to act as representative of this government, to negotiate for a loan of \$50,000,000 in gold from foreign nations is stamped as a fabrication at the treasury department.

A FREE TRADE BILL

Prepared by the "Reform" Club in New York to Present to Congress.

New York, March 22.--A special committee of the Reform Club, of this city, consisting of E. Ellery Anderson, Charles S. Fairchild, Thomas G. Shearman, David A. Wells, John Dewitt Warner and Everett P. Wheeler has completed a draft of a bill which, when perfected, will be urged upon Congress as a substitute for the present tariff laws and a fulfillment of the pledges under which the Democracy obtained control of the national government.

The general principles upon which the proposed tariff has been framed are in the main as follows:

Crude material to be used in the process of manufacture are in general made free of duty.

All duties have been made strictly ad valorem, except some of those which have been levied as compensatory for internal revenue taxes upon similar articles produced at home.

Silk is classed as a luxury, but silk ribbons are practically a necessity of life to the vast majority of women.

Marble may be considered a luxury, and therefore put a higher duty upon that than that upon ordinary stone.

As to liquors and tobacco, the duties upon them should be made with a view to obtaining the greatest possible amount of revenue without any concern in so doing as to whether we give or withhold protection to the domestic producer.

All forms of crude metal, not merely in ores, but in pigs, ingots and bars with the exception of iron and steel have been made free of duty.

The duty of woollens and worsted manufacturers of every description is placed at 25 per cent.

Tin plates should certainly not be taxed more than 20 per cent and perhaps not more than 15 per cent.

It would be exceedingly desirable to have no specific free list, but to make everything free which is not made expressly subject to duty. All articles upon which the revenue collected is too small to pay for collection, and upon which it is not probable that any mere reduction of rates would produce substantial revenue, have been placed on the free list.

We are satisfied that the proposed tariff would produce an immediate revenue of \$120,000,000 if not more.

CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.

An Attempted Murder and Suicide at York, Pa.

YORK, Pa., March 22.--Stoverstown, a little village seven miles from this city, was the scene of a tragedy about 7 o'clock last evening. It was committed in the house of Sylvester Gladfelter.

Daniel Hamme and his wife, his mother and Mrs. Gladfelter were together in a room when Hamme suddenly drew a revolver and shot twice at Mrs. Sylvester Gladfelter, one ball entering her right wrist and the other entering her right leg near the hip. Hamme, thinking he had killed the woman, left the house, running quickly to his own, followed by his wife. Upon reaching there he placed the revolver to his right ear and pulled the trigger. The ball lodged in the brain, killing him instantly. Mrs. Gladfelter is not fatally injured. Hamme was jealous of the woman.

Will Observe Good Friday.

NEW YORK, March 22.--The governing committee of the New York stock exchange have decided to close the exchange on good Friday.

Steamship Arrivals.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.--Arrived--Michigan, Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 22.--Arrived--Havel, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.--Arrived--Switzerland, Antwerp.

A BROTHERHOOD RULE

Figures Sensationally in the Hearing of the Lake Shore Strikers.

AN ENGINEER'S QUEER TESTIMONY

Disproven By a Secret Rule Submitted to the Court By Chief Arthur--A Veteran's Statement That He Did Not Want to Die a Scab Engineer Greeted With a Storm of Applause--The Case of the Strikers Makes a Bad Showing Before Judge Ricks.

TOLEDO, O., March 22.--Several interesting features developed in the hearing of the Lake Shore strikers in the United States court this afternoon. What probably created more of a sensation than anything else, was the introduction of one of the rules of the Brotherhood, furnished by Chief Arthur himself. It was during the examination of J. B. Watson, a Lake Shore engineer, who is one of the members of the Brotherhood grievance committee, that the document was produced. Watson had been summoned to bring into court all the rules and laws of the order on the subject of boycotts, but had furnished nothing but a set of by-laws that threw no light on the secret work of the Brotherhood.

Just after he had stated most emphatically that he knew of no other secret laws governing the strike question, Mr. Hurd remarked that Chief Arthur had furnished a rule which the witness had not mentioned. Rule No. 12, which is as follows, was then read:

"That hereafter when an issue has been sustained by the grand chief and carried into effect by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it shall be recognized as a violation of obligation for a member of the brotherhood who may be employed on a railroad running in connection with or adjacent to said railroad to handle the property belonging to said railroad or system in any way that may benefit said company with which the brotherhood is at issue until the grievance or issue of whatever nature or kind has been amicably settled."

The reading of the rule immediately after Watson's positive statement that he had mentioned all the secret laws of the order created a sensation and the witness was visibly embarrassed. His only explanation was that he had not properly understood the questions of the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Another fact that will have a great bearing on the case was made known yesterday when it was shown that of all the strikers attached, only two of them, James Lennon and Leonard Clark, are members of the brotherhood. The latter was one of the first witnesses examined this afternoon. He testified that he had not seen the order of the judge when he resigned; that it had been partially read to him, but that he had not understood it and that he had not discovered yet just what the contents of the order were. He made a most difficult witness and evaded the questions of Attorney Potter to such an extent that he was thrice warned by the judge. After a tiresome struggle that lasted for over three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Potter succeeded in pinning him down on the following question:

"What motive had you for not wanting to run a train on which Ann Arbor cars were attached?"

The witness squirmed and wriggled, but when finally commanded by the judge to answer, blurted out, his voice trembling with emotion:

"Well, I'll tell you why I refused to handle Ann Arbor cars. I'm pretty near the grave now, and I did not want to live the rest of my life a scab engineer."

For a moment there was a complete silence in the court room; then a confused buzz of exclamations, and finally a perfect storm of applause from the 200 spectators who packed the apartment to the doors. Judge Ricks was extremely indignant at the interruption. "Gentlemen," he exclaimed, hotly, "this is a court of justice. Whatever your feelings may be, you have no right to express either approval or disapproval. The next man who interrupts the proceedings of this court will be ejected from the room."

Silence once more restored, the examination of witnesses proceeded. Affidavits introduced by the defense, signed by each of the strikers, in which the affiant swore that he had resigned from the company before the reading of Judge Ricks' order; that he had quit work of his own free will, and not at the solicitation of the brotherhood; that he had considered himself no longer an employe the moment he refused to run the trains, and that he had merely exercised the rights of citizenship in not obeying the orders of the company while no longer its servant. Several of the witnesses swore that even now they did not know the purpose of the judge's decision, while others were cornered into admitting that they had either heard part of the order read or had refused to listen when it was served upon them.

Watson, of the grievance committee, after a great deal of evasion admitted that any member of the brotherhood who refused to strike after having been ordered by the chief to do so was liable to expulsion from the order and forfeiture of life insurance and all the benefits attached to membership.

The examination of witnesses will be concluded to-morrow, and it is likely the arguments in the case will be reached Friday morning.

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL.

Hoke Smith's Brother-in-Law Gets an Appointment From Mr. Olney.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 22.--Attorney General Olney has appointed Capt. Harry Jackson associate counsel for the government in the case against Redwine, the defaulting cashier of Gate City National Bank. Captain Jackson is a brother-in-law of Hoke Smith and the father of Thomas Cobb Jackson, who committed suicide after the disappearance of his friend Redwine. A raid has been made on the home of a woman Redwine is alleged to have lived with and to have given most of the money he embezzled from the bank. It was supposed that part of the stolen money was concealed in the house, but the officers refuse to say what they found, and it is not believed that they recovered any of the money.

OXFORD WINS

Her Twenty-Seventh Victory Over Cambridge--The Interest to Americans.

LONDON, March 22.--To-day for the fiftieth time the crews of Oxford and Cambridge sat in their shells on Thames water and rowed for dear life to win, and to-day Oxford won her twenty-seventh victory over Cambridge.

To-day's course is the historic stretch of water lying between Putney and Mortlake, which measures approximately 4.174 miles. On Putney bridge before the race began serried rows of people lined the parapet and watched the preparations for the start with eager interest. Each side of the river was lined with tugs, barges, whorries and all manner of odd craft accommodating eight seers. Ashore and afloat there was a gay show of bunting. Along the course balconies were filled with gaily dressed ladies, and the scene was one of constant brightness. The start took place from the stone bridge at Putney. The appearance of both crews was the signal for an outburst of hearty cheering.

Cambridge won the toss and selected the Surrey side, the sunny side of the river. The tide was running strongly and there was a slight wind. The crews having stripped, little remained to distinguish one crew from the other except the colors of their oar blades.

All being in readiness, the official starter fired his pistol and amid the shouts of thousands of admirers and the hooting and screeches of steam whistles the crews shot up stream to decide their fiftieth contest. Yells of excitement and shouts of encouragement to both crews arose all along the course as the boats came in sight, and as they passed crafts of every kind to be seen on the Thames closed in behind and crowded after.

A Clasper's boat house Cambridge was leading by three feet. In the last half of the race, Oxford forced ahead. At the three-quarters point Oxford was six feet in advance. Oxford led by a yard at Chiswick Eyot, about two one-eighth miles from the start. Oxford maintained her lead to the end of the race and won by half a length amid the usual din of whistles and the thundering of cheers and yells along shore and afloat. Oxford's time was 18 minutes and 47 seconds.

The Oxford and Cambridge race is of added interest to Americans this year by reason of the prospective appearance of those famous and famously trained crews in America against our petted Harvard or Yale. So the comparison of time made at home and abroad becomes a matter of importance. In the four-mile race Harvard and Yale have never equalled the time made by Oxford last year. In 1883 the distance was covered in 20.10.

UNREQUITTED LOVE

Causes a Young Man to Commit Suicide in a Horrible Manner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22.--Because of unrequited love Will Fry, aged 17 years, laid his head on the Louisville Southern track near Shelbyville yesterday, and suffered decapitation. He has been in love with a school girl in his neighborhood for some months past, and while she was always kind to him, she did not encourage his attention any more than she did a number of other young fellows who were equally as devoted. Young Fry asked to be excused from school, and walking to a point on the railroad where there was a sharp curve, waited for the train, which was soon due. At its approach he laid his head on the track. When the engineer saw the young man it was too late to defeat his purpose.

HARRIS'S THANKS.

The Condemned Man's Appreciation of Public Sympathy.

NEW YORK, March 22.--Carlyle W. Harris gave out his last statement before being taken to Sing Sing to the reporters in the Tombs this afternoon, as follows:

"A large number of persons, some known to me, and some unknown, have sent me messages of sympathy, small amounts of money, books and food."

"I have not had time, or strength to acknowledge these kindnesses individually, and beg that this public expression of my appreciation and thanks will be accepted in lieu of personal acknowledgements."

It is rumored he will be taken to Sing Sing early to-morrow morning. His mother spent a portion of the day with him.

AN OPEN REVOLT

In Indiana Against Cleveland's Appointment of Burke.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 22.--The first open revolt against any of President Cleveland's appointments was made here to-night when a large mass meeting, called by President Gruelle, of the state federation of labor, denounced the appointment of Frank Burke as United States district attorney. Speeches strongly condemnatory were levelled at Burke and Senator Voorhees and Congressman Brown who were instrumental in securing the appointment. In fact the latter gentlemen were excoriated in stronger terms than Burke. President Cleveland was absolved from blame. Resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the President.

No Further Time Allowed.

CINCINNATI, O., March 22.--Distillers of Ohio and Kentucky were notified to-day that Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason has absolutely refused to grant further time to those who have large quantities of whiskey in bonded warehouses in which to pay the tax, re-gauge and remove the goods.

The custom has been heretofore to allow seven months grace. The bonded house storage this year is large in Kentucky, where the crop so far has been double that of 1892, and the round totals of gallons will creep up close to fifty millions.

Ex-Senator Saulsbury Dead.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 22.--Ex-United States Senator Eli Saulsbury died to-day.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was used for years as a prescription by a successful physician. It is in all respects the best cough medicine made to-day. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction. DAW

FERRY'S FUNERAL

The Late President of the French Senate Buried With Honors.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ATTEND

And a Great Military and Civic Procession Follows the Remains to the Train--Eloquent Tributes to the Great Statesman's Courage, Patriotism and Sterling Integrity--Distinguished Frenchmen Present--Other Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, March 22.--Thousands of strangers came to the city to-day to attend the funeral of Jules Ferry. An immense mortuary chapel with nave and transepts had been erected in the court yard of the Luxembourg. It was draped with black cloth edged with silver lace and emblazoned with the monogram of the dead statesman. The coffin, covered with crimson and white pall, remained until 1 o'clock in the Salle des Gardes, where the body has lain in state, and was then removed to the catafalque. Already at 11 o'clock the persons having invitations had begun to arrive. There were judges, cabinet ministers, generals, diplomats, senators, deputies, authors and naval officers, many of them with leaves, sheaves and floral crosses, which they laid around the coffin. The municipal authorities came in a body, followed by delegates from scientific, military and literary associations. Every department of the national and municipal government was represented.

At 1:30 Senator Bardoux ascended the platform. In an eloquent oration he eulogized M. Ferry as a statesman of great intellectual power, inflexible character and unwavering patriotism. Senator Bardoux was followed by M. Casimir Perier, president of the chamber of deputies, M. Meline and the president of the council general of the department of the Vosges, all of whom spoke of M. Ferry's courage, patriotism and sterling integrity. M. Ribot spoke at the greatest length and with evident emotion.

The coffin, covered with the tricolor, was placed on the funeral car and escorted by infantry, cavalry and artillery, was borne from the Luxembourg. It was followed by an almost endless procession through streets filled with uncovered crowds. Balconies and windows from the Luxembourg to the railway station were thronged with silent men and women. At the station the troops pressed back the crowd and formed double lines, between which the coffin was carried to the train for St. Die. There was no disorder during the services or on the way to the railway station, although the police had expressly prepared for a hostile political demonstration.

TREATED WITH CONTEMPT.

The German Reichstag Ridicules Ahlwardt and His Charges Against the Bismarck Administration.

BERLIN, March 22.--At the afternoon session of the Reichstag to-day, Count Von Ballestrem was appointed chairman of the committee to investigate Ahlwardt's charges. He stated that the committee had carefully examined the documents submitted to them, but had found nothing to prove the assertions of Herr Ahlwardt.

Ahlwardt again arose and reiterated his promise to produce after Easter the other documents in his possession.

Speeches on the question were made by a number of members, all of whom, without regard to party, condemned Ahlwardt for the charges he had made with no apparent proof to support his assertions.

Before the Reichstag adjourned Ahlwardt declared that all the documents that would prove his assertions weighed 200 pounds. With the exception of the few papers he presented to-day the documents were in the possession of friends in the country. One of these friends had telegraphed to him that he had handed the papers that had been entrusted to him to others because he was threatened by search warrants.

The statement was greeted with uproarious laughter.

Count Von Ballestrem communicated to the Reichstag the resolution adopted by the committee appointed to examine the alleged criminal documents. The resolution declared that the documents contained nothing that would cast a slur upon the present or former members of the Reichstag, the diets or the imperial or other German governments.

When Count Von Ballestrem had finished reading the resolutions Ahlwardt protested that the action of the committee deprived him of the chance of proving his case. Again the house laughed at him.

Herr Richter stated that he greatly rejoiced that the parliamentary system enabled such short work of Ahlwardt and his charges, which proved his want of moral stability. Herr Richter's remarks were several times interrupted by applause.

Dr. Stocker (Conservative), who was formerly court chaplain and who himself is a noted anti-Semite, said the blame for the whole affair really rested upon the electors who considered Ahlwardt fit to sit in the reichstag. His presence in the house was one of the consequences of the infamous secret ballot.

Throughout the whole scene the greatest excitement prevailed and the members showed by their every action after the report of the committee that they placed not the slightest confidence in the grave charges made by Ahlwardt. Ahlwardt was treated with such contempt as has not before been shown by any deputy toward another in the parliamentary precincts.

The reichstag has adjourned until April 13.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, threatening weather and rain, except Sunday, slightly warmer Thursday, colder Friday.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, threatening weather and rain or snow, easterly winds, slightly warmer Thursday, colder in southern portions of Ohio Friday morning.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHAEFF, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 40 8 P. M. 53

9 A. M. 45 7 P. M. 48

12 M. 45 4 P. M. 48

Weather--Changeable